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EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1858.

Passage of the Kansas Bill in the Senate.

We announced in our record of the proceedings of Congress, in yesterday's Gazette, the passage, in the Senate, of the Kansas bill, by a majority of eight votes. We add some of the details:—

At the close of his speech, Mr. Green withdrew the amendment to his original bill, which provided for the joint admission of Kansas and Nebraska, and added an amendment recognizing the power of the people of Kansas as a State to alter or amend their constitution at any time they may desire, and in such manner as they wish; but expressly denying to Congress "any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State." Mr. Pugh also proposed an amendment, providing for the establishment of Courts, &c., in the new State. These amendments were adopted; but the amendment of Mr. Crittenden, which provided "for the conditional admission of the State," was rejected by a very decided vote; and then upon the question, shall the bill pass? the final vote was taken, and resulted in there being thirty-three Senators for, and twenty-five against its passage. Of the four absent Senators, three would have voted for the bill. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, voted with its opponents, but did so, as he stated, under instructions from the Legislature of his State, and against the convictions of his own judgment, which were decidedly in favor of its passage.

The Ayes and Noes were as follows: On Mr. Crittenden's proposition to submit the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas, and if sanctioned by a majority of the Territory, to be admitted on the proclamation of the President, and if rejected, to call a convention and form a constitution in the usual way:—

Yea.—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Colman, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—24.

Noes.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Durkee, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iversen, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Sidel, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—34.

On the passage of the bill:—

Yea.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Greene, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iversen, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson, of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Sidel, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—25.

The announcement of the result was followed by mingled applause and hisses in the galleries.

Mr. Gwin immediately moved to take up, as next in order among the unfinished business of the Senate, the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Douglas thought the application of Minnesota, for admission into the Union, had a claim to priority of consideration. He, therefore, moved to take up the Minnesota bill. Pending both motions, the Senate adjourned, at 5 1/2 o'clock.

All eyes are now turned to the House of Representatives, to see what its action will be.

The Union still declares that the bill will speedily pass the House; and the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, that "it is now certain that a majority of at least ten exists in the House in favor of admitting Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. If a shadow of doubt still hangs over the fate of the bill, it is because a few Democrats on both sides of an imaginary line wish to amend its phrasing, without changing its substance, either for the pride of consistency, or to satisfy the prejudices of peculiar constituencies."

The Baltimore American says: "Its fate in the House is not believed to be doubtful, except as to the precise mode in which it will be accomplished. It will, most probably, be sent back to the Senate with an amendment, embodying Senator Crittenden's proposition, or that submitted in the House by Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, and the responsibility of its final defeat thus thrown upon the majority in that chamber. The division of parties in the House on the question is thus summed up by the best informed parties:—

	Anti-Lecompton.	Pro-Lecompton.
Democrats,	105	92
Republicans,	8	2
Americans,	113	120

We expect the Fredericksburg Herald will find that the Banks in Alexandria are as able and willing to resume specie payments as any others in the commonwealth—that they have been as well and prudently managed as any others—and that they can "face the music" of those having their notes, without fear. We expect the "lame ducks," if any, are not in this quarter of the State.

Every day and every hour, every business transaction, every paragraph in the papers, however, remind us that a prompt resumption by all the banks, is very desirable, both for the people and the banks themselves. Public opinion seems to be "unanimous" on the subject.

The Sovereign of the Seas, of 2,400 tons burthen, built in East Boston, by Mr. D. McKay, in 1852, was recently sold in London for \$40,000, having just undergone repairs to the amount of \$12,500. Messrs. Funk & Menck, of New York, bought her from Mr. McKay on her first voyage, and paid \$150,000 for her. Last price, deducting from it the amount expended on repairs, \$27,500.

Interesting despatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Capt. Forrest who has command of the flag ship St. Lawrence on the coast of Brazil, dated Montevideo, January 23, 1858. He says:—"For some time previous to my arrival here a portion of the people of this country, discontented with the administration of government by the present President took up arms and advanced to the very suburbs of the capital. Fearing their entrance, and believing that they would not have force effectually to resist them, the government here addressed a communication to the different foreign agents having armed forces in the harbor, stating their inability to protect the lives and property of foreigners, and requesting them to land a force to protect such interests. This landing, at a meeting of foreign agents was determined upon, and I was requested to take the responsibility of commanding them, being the officer highest in rank then on the station."

As stated in my manifesto, the sole object of landing was to protect foreign interests, and strict neutrality will be preserved. A portion of the marine guard of the St. Lawrence is still on shore at the Custom House. The city is barricaded; but as yet no decisive action between the contending forces has taken place. Gen. Dias, at the head of fifteen hundred men commands the opposing force, and is said to be only a short distance from the city. A force from the city has been sent out against him. The Falmouth will join me here after the 15th with the Supply. We have no treaty with this country, and Mr. Hamilton, the American Consul, being about to close his office and return to the United States, our government will be left without any representative on shore here. I have just learned that our Consul at Buenos Ayres has received his passport. The vessel that takes this dispatch sailing within an hour prevents me from entering more into detail."

Senator Douglas delivered his closing speech in the Kansas debate to one of the largest and most imposing audiences ever assembled inside the walls of the Senate. The rotunda and lobbies were crammed, and the Vice President issued orders that no Senator should be called out, on account of the difficulty of egress. Mr. Douglas on entering the chamber was received with loud and enthusiastic applause, which he deprecated by shaking his head and making gestures to stop. There was not one foot of room in the galleries and the reporters were overran. All the seats on the floor were occupied, and the windows near the roof were filled. The spectators' galleries were nearly all filled by ladies, most of whom remained over recess at four o'clock, and continued through the whole sitting until half-past eleven. On motion of Mr. Gwin the ladies were admitted to the floor, and in a few minutes it was crowded with them. Mr. D. closed with an apology for the desultory manner of his remarks, as his physical strength was weak and he with difficulty could speak. If he had said anything that appeared disrespectful or unkind he regretted it. The last few sentences were quite inaudible. Mr. Douglas' speech was not equal to his former efforts, and disappointed even his new friends.

Senator Iversen, of Georgia, just previous to the passage of the Kansas Bill, in the Senate, desired to express his repugnance to the amendment affirming the right of the people of Kansas to alter their Constitution. He would have voted against its adoption if he had not disliked to record his name in company with Black Republican Senators. He had, therefore, refused to vote at all upon the proposition, which he learned had been adopted in Democratic caucus when he was absent. He should vote, however, for the bill in its present shape, though he was free to confess that his interest in its passage had greatly abated since the pronouncement of Mr. Calhoun, declaring that he should issue certificates to a majority of free State men in the Legislature of Kansas. He regarded this as an act of usurpation on the part of Calhoun, who had no right to go behind the face of the returns on issue allegations of fraud. He regretted to say that this unauthorized step had been taken by Calhoun at the advice of Southern men. Its effect was to render this bill a barren victory for the South, as no one could doubt that the abolitionists of Kansas would soon make that State too hot a place for the residence of any decent Southern man.

The National Intelligencer says:—"Mr. H. C. Williams, who was last fall dispatched by the Patent Office to make explorations in Western Arkansas, part of the Indian territory, and Northern Texas, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the grape vines of that region, and making collections of the same, has returned, and brought with him cuttings of numerous varieties of the native grape there found. The region he traversed extends from a little east of Fort Smith on the Arkansas, to the Lower Cross Timbers, in Texas, and includes a considerable portion of the Choctaw Nation. Eight hundred miles of this he traversed on foot, examining and collecting. The cuttings and vines he has brought with him to Washington have been placed by the Patent Office in proper hands there for rooting out, with a view to their future distribution in such a way as will be most likely to ensure their propagation. Of the principal varieties of these grapes the Washita, a white grape, is deemed the most excellent."

The Richmond Dispatch says:—"We should consider that the present Legislature had achieved a very great good for Virginia when it reformed the present land laws and put an end to the sale of Treasury warrants at two cents and a half an acre—warrants that warrant nothing, give no location of any lands, and that are issued without the positively ascertained fact that the Commonwealth has any lands to sell. It is a system which sells the right to anybody to set up claims anywhere, either to lands which justly belong to individuals or are forfeited to the Commonwealth, for about the cost of a drink of whiskey per acre. It is a system under which in the past two years, according to Governor Wise, have been practised the 'grossest frauds,' which ought to be exposed and punished."

The Washington Star says, "that the developments thus far demonstrate that we have but little to expect from the Northwest Democracy, for their faith could never be more clearly pledged than it was by the Cincinnati platform to the admission of new States with or without slavery, yet when the people thereof should determine, yet when the issue was fairly presented, when they believed in the Democratic party in Kansas, a majority of whom are pro-slavery men, had carried the Legislature, they broke that faith and violated their pledges by opposing the admission of Kansas because a slave State."

Instructions have been issued by the Postmaster General to dispatch mails to Europe by the steamship "North America," which sails from Portland for Liverpool, on Saturday, the 27th instant. Mails will be made up only at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for this steamer, Portland not being an exchange office for foreign mails.

We see, of late, frequently, notices of "appliance in the galleries" of the Senate and House of Representatives. This is a most unseemly and improper practice, and should be prevented. The public have no right to interrupt the proceedings of Congress, by marks of assent or disapprobation. In former days no such practice was allowed. If one party cheers, we may rely upon it, very soon, another party will hiss—and scenes of confusion must ensue. We hope the presiding officers of both houses will take proper steps in this matter.

The New Orleans Bulletin, speaking of the bill for the importation of Africans into Louisiana, which, after passing one branch of the Legislature of that State, was defeated in the other, says:—"Planters from the interior of Louisiana, since this bill was sprung upon them, have explicitly declared that, should it become a law, and should its provisions ever be realized, an almost impossible supposition, they would sell out and leave the State. The bill will simply be a firebrand thrown into the State, to be extinguished only by its speedy and ignominious erasure from its statutes. That is all."

The New York Tribune has correspondence from the camp of the army of Utah to the 31st of January. A mail from the United States had been received at the camp, it having left Independence on the 1st of November. The Tribune's correspondent intimates that it had been purposely detained upon the road and examined, and that a new conductor put on by the contractor at Platte bridge, was a Mormon spy. Two Mormon prisoners escaped from the custody of the military on the night of January 30. There is no other news of importance.

The Boston Post says that "Massachusetts is not only under the dominion of 'republicanism,' but is tied to the heels of that crazy, senseless, fanatical portion of the republican party, inspired by Garrison and Phillips, and led by Mr. Andrew in the house, which commands and directs the services of Governor Banks. He has, in this case of the Loring removal, come down at the bidding of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society."

The bill passed by the State Senate fixing the 1st of November as the time for the redemption of specie payment by the Banks, has been reconsidered and amended so as to fix the 1st of August as the time.

The Lecompton resolutions have passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 18 to 11. Only one Democrat voted in the negative.

Property amounting in value to \$4,000 was destroyed by fire in Richmond, Tuesday morning early.

The North Carolina fisheries are said to promise a large yield this season. Operations were commenced last week.

Intelligence from Liberia.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Feb. 23, 1858.—With the exception of a slight financial embarrassment, the affairs of government are moving on prosperously. The President, S. A. Benson, possesses in an eminent degree the ability and qualification to administer public affairs. He encourages, by every advisable means the development of the country's resources, and by precept and example—being himself a practical farmer—he excites the people to generous rivalry in agricultural pursuits, so that this branch of industry has acquired an impetus greater than has ever been experienced previously.

The St. Paul's river exhibits the appearance of unusual activity; several large farms of sugar cane are being cut, keeping one small steamer and three ox mills in constant operation. About one-half the cane cut from the farm of the late Mr. Richardson, has been ground, yielding 2,000 lbs. of sugar, and about the same number of gallons of syrup. This estate, the most important in Liberia, is now conducted by an enterprising young man from Wilmington, Del., named Anderson, who has proved to possess the qualifications necessary to conduct it successfully. He expects soon to erect the largest steam sugar mill ordered by Mr. Richardson just previous to his decease; after this is accomplished, Anderson expects to furnish large quantities of sugar and syrup for exportation, which he has heretofore been unable to do in consequence of limited facilities for grinding cane.

Coffee is now picked in abundance, but it is painful to witness the vast amount of this valuable product that is lost and left to rot upon the trees; but it cannot be avoided at present; the expense of preparing for market is great, the labor being performed by hand, and the occasional assistance of such rough machinery as individual ingenuity can devise. It remains for some of our enterprising agriculturists to introduce suitable machinery, which may obviate difficulties, and encourage the cultivation of this important commodity, which will tend to increase the revenue of the government and also enrich the producer.

A cotton farm has just been started on the Junk river by D. B. Warner; should it be successful there will be a large yield, which will doubtless induce others to make similar experiments.

The century stone of "Liberia College" was laid January 25th, with the assistance of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Liberia and its subdivisions.

The Legislature adjourned January 23d, after a session of six weeks. One of the most important bills passed during the session, related to the French plan of procuring emigrants from this coast. The restrictions which it imposes will have the tendency to abolish the system from that part of the coast over which this government maintains jurisdiction. The course we have pursued in regard to this system has so affected the French government towards us, that she has retracted the gift of a ship-of-war made some time since, although we had sent an agent to France to receive it according to agreement.

The Methodist denomination of Liberia, heretofore under the jurisdiction of the American Bishop, has increased in prosperity and importance to such an extent, that it was deemed expedient to have a Bishop especially for this country, one who was a citizen of the Republic and identified with the interests of the people; accordingly the Conference which has just adjourned elected to that position the Rev. Francis Burns. He is a judicious selection, as Mr. Burns has been Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Liberia for a long time, with the condition and qualified to lead the people. He expects to visit the United States during the ensuing summer for the purpose of being ordained.

The United States ship-of-war Vincennes, Captain Gotten arrived here January 20th, and left for the leeward January 26th. She was two months out from America, having stopped at Port Praya and Sierra Leone; all hands on board were well.

Trade on the coast is very dull, with no prospect of a speedy revival, but provisions are plentiful, both foreign and domestic, hence we have but little apprehension of scarcity during this season.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The Staff of Gov. Wise on the 22d of February, consisted of Gen. Wm. Richardson, Adjutant General, and the Senior Aid-de-Camp, Col. S. Bassett French, who rode with His Excellency in his carriage. The following Aides were also in attendance in full Cavalry uniform, and handsomely mounted: Colonels Chastain White Lewis W. Washington, John Taylor, A. D. Dickinson, George Hairston, and S. T. Bayley.

There are now unmistakable evidences of improvement in business matters in New York. The merchants have received considerable orders from the South, and Western purchasers begin to arrive daily. As, however, credits will not be given so freely as in past years, there will be fewer purchases on speculation, and country dealers will limit their orders to the actual wants of their several localities or their present ability to pay.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union have been incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, and authorized to purchase the "home-shrine," which is to revert to the Commonwealth if it from any cause the association shall cease to exist. It is understood that Mr. Washington will now consent to sell Mount Vernon to the association.

Correspondents who are giving glowing accounts of what they style an Art Convention in Washington, forget to state the number of "delegates from the principal cities" present. After striking out the names of those engaged there on work for government, or in getting bills through Congress, or on private visits, the number is very small to be dignified as a National Convention.

American and British captains, who have of late years been in Genoa, will hear with regret of the barbarous assassination of the English and American ship chandler, Mr. Alexander Despard, a man who, by his honest and upright dealing, had acquired the confidence of all with whom he had business transactions.

Pleasant evidences of the opening of spring begin to appear, though we may expect during the equinox an occasional cold dash. Strawberries and cream may now be had at some of the New York restaurants. The berries come from Savannah by the steamers, and have been displayed in the restaurant windows in diminutive baskets.

P. McLaughlin, alias "Paudeen," the notorious bully and pugilist, who was shot in an affray on Saturday morning, in New York, died on Monday at the city hospital. His death, it is alleged, has created "intense sensation" among the "swell mob," and may be that a funeral procession a la Bill Potts will be got up in honor of one whose whole life has been spent in scenes of blood and violence, and every deed of infamy characteristic of the bully and the ruffian.

The Southern Citizen, John Mitchell's paper, suggests that Senator Bell be hung in effigy before the Capitol in Nashville.—The public will appreciate its proper value this insult to a Senator of the United States, from a man who is not yet a citizen of the country!

The recent exposure of the mode in which juries are formed in Philadelphia is attracting considerable attention, from the very general belief that the system has often been carried out in other cities. It is a subject for serious consideration, and one demanding a thorough reform.

A youth named John Limerick, 15 or 17 years of age, was arrested in Fredericksburg a few days ago, and committed to jail, charged with firing a house occupied by Mrs. Hicks, a few doors above Chatham Bridge.

A German named Joseph F. Walter, in the employ of Archibald Armstrong, of Spotsylvania, was committed on the 10th of March, charged with having burglariously entered Mr. A.'s house and stolen a large variety of goods.

Capt. Cullum, with two other distinguished officers are constituted a board for the purpose of planning the important fortifications at Sandy Hook for the protection of the roadstead in the outer harbor of New York.

A report is soon expected from the State Department in relation to the African Slave Trade. It will, it is said, embody many important facts, and give rise to much discussion.

Mr. David Percy, of Frostburg, one of Allegheny's most valued citizens, died on Saturday morning, the 20th inst. He was at the time of his demise one of the Commissioners of Allegheny county, Md.

The net proceeds of Mr. Everett's lecture in Fredericksburg, Friday night, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Association, amounted to \$412. In Alexandria, it was about \$550.

The principal and interest on the State debt of Wisconsin maturing on the 1st of April is to be paid at the Bank of North America, in New York.

The hotel buildings at Shannondale Springs were destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The fire originated from a burning chimney.

The Farmers Branch Bank and the Branch Bank of Virginia in Fredericksburg, have never suspended specie payments towards noteholders.

The propeller Palmetto, sunk off Block Island, on Sunday night, had on board a cargo valued at \$120,000. She is sunk in seven fathoms of water.

Charles L. Taylor, implicated in the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis, has been honorably discharged.

Speeches.

Mr. Jefferson said he had been in deliberative bodies with Gen. Washington and Dr. Franklin, and that he had never heard either of them make a speech more than fifteen minutes long, and then always directly to the point. He adds that there were no men better listened to with more profound attention. Mr. Jefferson himself, we believe, was never noted for much speaking, although every speech he made told among the members. One secret of Patrick Henry's almost superhuman eloquence was, that he never spoke unless he had something to say, and always stopped when he had gotten through. Mr. Madison and Chief Justice Marshall, were famous for the strength and compression of their speeches. In general, it may be set down as an incontestable fact, that when a man makes a long speech, he has not digested his subject properly, either from indolence, from want of time, or from lack of capacity. Compression requires study, and is the most difficult of all the arts connected with either writing or speaking.

Mr. Webster, in his famous speech in the India Rubber case, apologised to the Court for his length, and the plea of want of time to condense his ideas.—Rich. Whig.

The Kansas Bill—As It Passed the Senate.

A BILL for the Admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Whereas, the people of the Territory of Kansas, did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of December, 1857, for that purpose formed to themselves a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican, and the said convention having asked the admission of said territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—

Be it enacted, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.—And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri, thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property on or near the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. That the State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchaser and grantee thereof, or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever, upon them or other property of the United States within the limits of said State; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their State government by a free and lawful vote of the people in such manner as they may think proper, and no law shall be enacted or construction of the constitution of any State except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or to any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to the said constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants, it heretofore made, which were contained in the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution, and to elect a State government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February twenty-second, one hundred and fifty-seven.

Sec. 3. That until the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of representatives made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. Sec. 4. That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as heretofore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa.

CHINA, GLASS, &c.—R. H. MILLER, & SON & CO., are now receiving per Ship Neptune, from Liverpool, their SPRING SUPPLIES OF EARTHENWARE, consisting of Blue and White, Painted, and White Granite of the best make.

Their stock of GLASSWARE is very complete, being selected with great care, and upon the best terms, from the Eastern and Western manufacturers.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS in White Gold and Decorated, in great variety, also, Vases, Card Baskets, &c.

Country Merchants and others are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell GOODS as low as any regular Importing House in the country.

3 mo 20—6073

WARRENTON HOUSE.—The undersigned takes great pleasure in informing his many friends and acquaintances that he has taken sole charge of this well known HOTEL, and is now prepared to give to every one who may choose to call, accommodations of the very best kind. He has engaged as an assistant the services of Mr. Hugh T. Kemper who is known to the community as a gentleman admirably qualified for the position.

A most excellent and convenient Banquet Room is attached to the House, where superior Liquors and Seals will be kept at all times. The Warrenton House is situated in the centre of the town, on main street, and thereby is extremely convenient to all. Porters will be at the doors morning and evening to escort passengers up.

The Proprietor hopes that his friends will not forget him and feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may sojourn with him.

JAMES DESHIELDS, Agent for F. R. Deshields, Warrenton, Va., mh 10—602m

ICE! ICE!—Mr. Gottlieb Appich having retired from the Ice business, I take this method of informing the public that I have taken the Office formerly occupied by him as an ICE DEPOT, and shall be prepared throughout the season to furnish ICE of best quality, to all who may favor me with their patronage. A portion of the business is solicited.

mh 20—601m EWELL C. ATWELL.

POTOMAC LODGE NOTICE.—All persons indebted for Tuition, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. H. L. Monroe, who is authorized to deduct 5 per cent, for those who pay before the 1st of April. All delinquents after that date, will be placed in the hands of a Constable for collection. THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, mh 13—13dAp

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—I have on hand a large assortment of Men's, Ladies', and Children's Hosiery and Gloves, which I will sell at a very small advance on cost, and to which the particular attention of purchasers are called.

C. C. BERRY, No. 72, King-st. [Blue Ridge Rep.]

NOTICE.—C. M. CASTLEMAN, has just received a large assortment of WARE, such as Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Poles, &c., to which he invites the attention of the public.

mh 6—

Eliepoem at the South.

It will be remembered by our readers, says

the New Orleans True Delta, that the other day we mentioned the mysterious disappearance of Miss H., a wealthy planter's daughter of this State, and of Mr. C., an enterprising dry goods clerk of this city. It was not certainly known, and whether they went, or whether they were taken away together, to report that they went to Mobile, but there a delay in getting a license threatened the couple with danger of being overtaken, and they resolved to cross the bay to that Southern Grenia Green, the village of Blakely in Baldwin county. This they did, a license was procured, and under "the bridal oak of Blakely," a mighty tree which has spread its leafy canopy over the heads of many a couple in the act of being made better or worse for life, the runaways were legally united, the dignified and venerable white headed functionary, Judge Wilkins, performing the ceremony. He has enacted the village blacksmith in a number of such extraordinary jobs. Mr. D., a young married gentleman, connected with an extensive Canal street firm, was most accompanied the bridegroom, and had the bride under his fatherly supervision until the ceremony, at which he was present, invested another with the precious charge. The party returned to the city yesterday, and on the trip over, the bridegroom manifested his ability to protect the lady of his choice, by inflicting a severe personal chastisement upon an apparent gentleman who had drunk enough to render him insulting in his behavior. He was knocked down by an indignant fist, and thrown out of the ladies' cabin, for having purposely and violently kicked away the chair on which the bride's feet were resting.

The Rich Heiress and her Sutter.

We believe that there is a probability of the greatest heiress of the day, the Hon. Miss James Lloyd, the only daughter of Lord Overstone, becoming the fiancee of a young and noble suitor. The fortunate wooer holds the third rank in the peerage, and has only recently succeeded to the title and estates.—His property is an ample one, but somewhat burdened by a jointure settled by his father at his second marriage, which he contracted late in life. Of the enormous wealth of Lord Overstone it is difficult to form an estimate, but it is believed to considerably exceed a million pounds sterling, and the earldom will therefore probably become one of the richest in the kingdom. The young lady is in her 21st year, and the earl is two years older.—London Court Journal.

Divorce Case.

An interesting divorce case is soon to be tried before the superior court for this county. The parties are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hubbell, of this city. Mrs. Hubbell is the plaintiff. She is the eldest sister of the celebrated General Tom Thumb, now traveling in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. H. returned from England, a few days since, in separate steamers. It is rumored that they have not lived happily together for some time. The respectable position in society occupied by the parties will give the case an unusual degree of interest in this community.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Ad.

The Fatal Petitioner.

By a calculation made by an official hand it appears that no less than fourteen deaths, since the 1st of January, have arisen from burnings occasioned by the wide-spreading of the eroline into the fire, drawn thither by the draught from the chimney. Wood fires which are laid low upon the hearth are the most dangerous, and the flame from them rises in an instant. We insert this as a warning to our fair countrywomen.—London Court Journal, Feb. 20.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES FOR APRIL, 1858.—FRANCE & CO. MANAGERS.—Purchasers of Tickets will bear in mind that the Maryland Lotteries, are drawn by State authority, and by a State officer, and all schemes are examined and approved by him.

Beware of all Lotteries with extraordinary large Prizes for a small cost of Tickets—all such are swindles. The Managers of the Maryland Lotteries present as large and fair schemes as can be made for the price of Tickets, and persons purchasing in them, if they draw a Prize, will certainly be paid. In the others, every dollar invested is so much thrown away.

Magnificent Scheme for 17th April.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, CLASS F, to be drawn in Baltimore City, April 17, 1858.

14 draw Balls in each Package of 26 Tickets.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1st prize of \$45,000	10 prizes of \$1,000
1 prize of 12,500	10 prizes of 1,000
prize of \$8,000	100 prizes of 600
prize of 6,000	200 prizes of 400
prize of 6,000	64 prizes of 150
prize of 5,000	64 prizes of 100
prize of 5,000	61 prizes of 80
prizes of 4,000	61 prizes of 60
prizes of 3,000	5,568 prizes of 40
prizes of 2,000	28,224 prizes of 20
4412 prizes.....amounting to...\$1,179,178.	
Tickets \$20; Hits \$10. Quar. \$5; Eigh. \$2.50.	
A package of 26 whole tickets, costs \$520	
Must draw.....228	